

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 48 of 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 2nd December 1890.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th November,
The Goanese. says that the Portuguese Govern-
ment has removed the Governor of
Goa from office on account of the late riots which occurred
there in connection with the municipal elections. It is
believed that the Portuguese do not like the present monarchy
and desire to introduce a representative form of Government.
In that case the inhabitants of Goa, too, will have the
yearned-for rights bestowed on them. The acquisition of
the rights by the Goanese will create a longing for them in
the hearts of all natives of India, but they will have their
desire gratified with great difficulty. The Goanese had the
courage to represent their grievances to the Portuguese
Government, which listened to them and removed the Gov-
ernor from office, but a large proportion of natives of British
India do not yet possess the necessary courage to ventilate
their grievances.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 30th October,
The Egyptian question. received on the 2nd December, repre-
sents England as a sportsman with

Circulation,
425 copies.

a gun on his right shoulder and carrying a bird, marked Egypt, in his left hand. The Sultán of Turkey comes up from behind and talks to him. The letter-press is as follows :—

Might is right !

Turkey.—I beg your pardon ; this bird belongs to me.

If you don't surrender it, then——

England.—Then what ?

Turkey.—Then I shall remain quiet.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudha* (Harda), of the 26th November, on the authority of an article contributed by Mr. Bradlaugh to the *National Reformer*, gives a brief account of the work done by him for this country in parliament during the present year, and observes that natives should congratulate themselves that an able and disinterested man like Mr. Bradlaugh has undertaken the advocacy of their cause. But they should be ashamed that they make no exertions to promote their own interests while foreigners are doing so much for them.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th November, says that some native princes are minors and that the affairs of their states are managed by councils of regency under the control of Government. The predecessors of some of these minor princes left full treasuries, but the accumulated treasures have been converted into promissory notes. The measure is not a wise one. Sometimes a chief, like a private individual, cannot make any use of such notes. During the late Afghan war, the chiefs whose offers of aid were accepted desired to make over promissory notes in payment of the promised amounts, but the proposal was not agreed to by Government and the chiefs were required to pay the subsidy in silver. Again, there was a great fall in the price of promissory notes on the occasion of the Rawalpindi darbár. Have the officers who are in favour of the purchase of promissory notes by native states invested their own savings in such notes ? Nothing

could be more unjustifiable than to remove the treasures of young princes during their minority to a place from which the money can never be recovered. It is true that the princes receive interest on the notes, but the interest has not improved the condition of their treasuries, which have been burdened with unnecessary expenditure. The construction of irrigation works and other such reforms calculated to increase the revenues are seldom introduced. Even the education of princes is not properly looked after. They are not given any training in the work of administration but are taught a number of useless things.

The same paper, of the 30th November, regrets to say
 Councils of regency that the members of the councils of
 in native states. regency in native states are, as a
 rule, mere puppets in the hands of the presidents or the
 vice-presidents, who are generally commanders-in-chief of
 the state armies and also heads of some other departments.
 There are no fixed rules of procedure for the guidance of
 courts, and no satisfactory arrangements exist for the deci-
 sion of suits. If any person incurs the displeasure of the
 council, his fate is sealed. The council is under the
 absolute control of the resident, who compels it to invest
 the state treasures in promissory notes and to construct
 different kinds of public works at a heavy cost. When
 the prince comes of age and is placed on the *gaddi*, the
 Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor, who invests him with
 power, praises him for the education he has received from
 his English tutor and his acquaintance with English
 games and sports. The resident and the council also
 come in for their due share of praise.

The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th November, con-
 Native states. tains a cartoon in which two monkeys
 are represented as freely eating the
 fruits of a tree and another more powerful monkey as
 standing under the tree preventing a native from ap-
 proaching it. The letter-press is:—The condition of
 native states.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd, 25th and 26th November, in an article headed "The revision of settlement in the Hissar district," observes that in no other country is the condition of the agricultural classes more unsatisfactory than in this country. Owing to the severe assessment of land revenue, high rent rates prevail, which cultivators pay with the greatest difficulty; but still European officers are of opinion that the assessment is capable of considerable enhancement. At the introduction of the Indian budget into parliament, Sir Richard Temple expressed such views. Indeed, in accordance with such views the revenue assessments are being raised in Hissar and other districts of the Punjab. The soil in Hissar is sandy, and the district being situated near a spacious desert, the rainfall is scanty and uncertain there. The cultivator in that district is consequently hard beset with poverty. The *Hindústán* quotes the observations made by Sir James Lyall bearing on the Hissar settlement, which is about to close, in his reply to the municipal address presented on the occasion of his visit to Hissar, and remarks that His Honor's observations remind it of the conduct of the man who milked kine but never fed them, and killed them when they became weak and lean from starvation. The spread of cultivation is no valid argument for an enhancement of revenue assessments. When a cultivator finds that his land has become less productive and is unable to support him and his family, he reluctantly increases his holding: a man can cultivate five bighas of land more easily than eight or ten bighas. Another argument urged by His Honor in favour of increase of revenue is that the rent rates have risen. But the rise in the rent rates is not due to any increase in the fertility of the soil but to the circumstance that, as the cultivators are numerous and eager to obtain holdings, the landlords are able to dictate their own terms to them. If the revenue is raised, the landowners will still further enhance the rates of rent, and throw the entire additional burden on the cultivators. The *Hindústán* then refers to the high rates of interest

which the cultivators have to pay to money-lenders on advances, and to the scarcity of cattle, and censures Government for not making cultivators independent of usurers, by reducing the land tax, and for not taking steps for the protection of cattle. As regards the extension of railways, the *Hindústán* says that cultivators, who seldom leave their homes, do not much benefit by them. It has, no doubt, provided facilities for Government officers for going to Simla and Naini Tal during the hot weather and has been useful to merchants. Canals have not proved an unmixed good, but still cultivators are thankful to Government for them. As cultivators pay the water tax, no further burdens should be imposed on them on account of the canals. Again, such works should be constructed from the famine fund. The life of a cultivator is harder even than that of a beast of burden. He has to support himself and his children on a less amount than is spent by Government in feeding and clothing a single convict. He does not have a full meal during his whole lifetime and has but little clothing. As he contributes a large portion of the public revenues, Government should take steps to improve his condition.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 28th November, on Sir James Lyall's late visit to Rohtak. the authority of its correspondent, complains that on the occasion of Sir James Lyall's late visit to Rohtak, cultivators were compelled against their will to provide fodder, &c., for the use of his camp, as is usual on such occasions. As there was not a sufficient number of sweepers at Rohtak, many shoemakers and other such men were made to assist them in cleaning streets and other places. The shopkeepers were ordered by the municipal board to remove the thatches put up at their shops and to whitewash the front of the shops. They were warned that if any of them neglected whitewashing, it would be done by the board and the cost would be afterwards recovered from them. Do these high-handed proceedings, which are always resorted to on such occasions, ever come to the notice of the higher authorities? The object of His Honor's visit to Rohtak has not yet trans-

Circulation,
500 copies.

pired, but the visit might have been paid with a view to inquire into the religious riots, an inquiry having been promised by Sir John Gorst on account of the question put to him by Mr. Bradlaugh in parliament. It is rumoured that one or two Hindú officers told His Honor that friendship had been restored among the inhabitants, and requested that a pardon might be granted them, but His Honor did not agree. The municipal commissioners and two ex-honorary magistrates presented an address, but the Lieutenant-Governor did not accept it, and told them that he was very much displeased with them, as they had not assisted the Deputy Commissioner, who had narrowly escaped being killed. On the 9th November His Honor, accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police, quietly visited the place where the people had been fired upon by the police. His Honor told the cultivators, who happened to be present at the time, that they had committed a great mistake in attacking and attempting to kill the Deputy Commissioner. They replied that the charge was unfounded and that the police had unnecessarily fired upon them, killing one and wounding several others. The editor does not recollect that the cultivators were ever before accused of having made an attempt on the Deputy Commissioner's life. Even if Sir James Lyall has heard from a credible source that such an attempt was made, His Honor should have inquired into the grievances of the people and should have transferred Major Renick from Rohtak long ago. The Deputy Commissioner issued an order with the object of preventing the people from bringing their grievances to His Honor's notice. They were allowed to present petitions on the morning of the 10th November, but the petitioners had to get the petitions written by either of the two Musalmáns appointed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner, in the presence of a police Sub-Inspector. All petitions were first read by the Deputy Commissioner, and then made over to the Junior Secretary to Government, who sent them on to the Secretary; replies were sent to the petitioners through the Deputy Commissioner. Again, it is believed that the convicts had

been previously warned by Major Renick against making any complaints to the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of His Honor's visit to the jail, and they were told that if any man disobeyed the order he would be severely punished. There might be some exaggeration in the above statements, but this is certain, that the Lieutenant-Governor showed no desire to redress the popular grievances, and that his visit only increased the general dissatisfaction. Mr. Bradlaugh will again question the Under Secretary of State on the Rohtak affair. Full justice will never be done to the people until Major Renick has been transferred and an independent commission appointed to inquire into and report on their grievances.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 28th November, regrets to

Circulation,
219 copies.

Practice of praising
convicting Subordinate
Magistrates by District
Magistrates in their
annual reports.

notice that some District Magistrates praise in their annual reports those Subordinate Magistrates who generally convict the accused. The practice is highly objectionable and must tend to induce timid and unprincipled magistrates to make convictions indiscriminately. In its resolution on the subject of police reform, the Government of India observed that Sir Auckland Colvin considered the administration of criminal justice in these provinces to be, on the whole, satisfactory. Probably the administration was considered satisfactory by His Honor, because convictions were largely made by the magistracy. If His Honor inquired into the working of the courts of subordinate magistrates, he would find that they seldom acquitted the accused in cases sent up by the police, so that the police might make no complaint against them, and the District Magistrates might think highly of them. The Local Government has lately empowered the District Superintendent of Police to lay before the District Magistrate the records of any case which has been decided by a Subordinate Magistrate and in which he thinks that there has been a failure of justice, with a view that the District Magistrate might take further action against the accused if necessary. This power will make matters worse and will

prove a dangerous weapon in the hands of the police, who desire that any man committed by them should be convicted and punished. It is much better that an offender should escape than an innocent man should be punished. Some very mischievous ideas prevail among the high police officers: they think that one case of crime must occur among every ten thousand men. If the average of crime happens to be less at any place, the local police official is accused of concealing crime; but on the other hand, if the average is greater, he is considered incompetent and unable to check crime. In order to escape blame, police officials are obliged to regulate the reports of crime according to the above standard. In that case no Magistrate should place any confidence in the proceedings of the police. He should be guided only by the evidence produced before him. It is to be hoped the Local Government will prohibit District Magistrates from praising any subordinate magistrates for convicting the accused in a majority of cases.

The same paper censures the newspapers of Bengal for the attacks made by them on Sir Auckland Colvin in connection with the settlement of Sansias in the Sultánpur district, and expresses approval of the measure, on the ground that it will put a stop to the dakaitis and robberies frequently committed by that wandering criminal tribe.

Circulation
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th November, observes that the annual report on the Crime among Europeans in India. Indian jails shows that the number of convicts belonging to the different classes of the community sent to jails during the last year was as follows. Hindús and Sikhs, 103,843; Musalmáns, 42,838; Buddhists, 9,775; Native Christians, 2,011; Europeans, 706; and Eurasians, 225. It appears from a comparison of the number of offenders with the population that three-quarters of a Native Christian, one Eurasian, one Hindú, two Musalmáns and 14 Europeans in every 2,000 of the population were sentenced to imprisonment. Although Europeans receive special indulgence and are tried by their own countrymen, crime is,

nevertheless fourteen times more prevalent among them than amongst any other community except the Muhammadans, compared with whom they are only seven times more felonious. Evidently the prevalence of crime among them is due to the unjust indulgence shown to them by Government. It is a matter of surprise that one in every two thousand Buddhists should be an offender, inasmuch as they are an intelligent and law-abiding people. But it would seem that a large number of Burmese have been indiscriminately relegated to jail, as their country has only lately been brought under British rule.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 28th November, expresses regret at the circumstance that although the Muhammadan population is small compared with the Hindús, yet last year the number of Muhammadan convicts in Indian jails was nearly half that of the Hindú convicts, and observes that the Muhammadans should be ashamed of this state of things. The *Azad* thinks that the existence of so much crime among its co-religionists is due to poverty brought about by their extravagance, and hopes that the spread of education among them will improve their condition.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th November, approves of the appointment of Honorary Magistrates, but regrets that the measure has not been successful owing to proper selections not being made. Landlords, traders and retired officials are generally appointed to the posts, but they murder rather than dispense justice. The first two classes of men, being, as a rule, ignorant and illiterate, cannot be expected to understand law. Indeed, they cannot even pronounce the most simple vernacular terms correctly. Retired officials might possess experience of dispensation of justice, but their old age prevents them from performing their duties properly as Honorary Magistrates. There can be no improvement in the present state of things until proper selections are made. Honorary Magistrates should be respectable, educated and comparatively young men. The

Circulation,
400 copies.

Existence of comparatively great crime among Musalmáns.
Mr. Justice Muhmud's scheme for the establishment of village courts.

system of Honorary Magistrates being so unsatisfactory, it would not be expedient to add to the difficulties of the people by the introduction of a new system of Honorary Munsifs and village courts. Government might, however, try a system of getting petty civil suits decided by arbitrators. Lists of the residents in each town and village, qualified to serve as arbitrators, should be prepared every year and kept in the civil courts. When a suit which can be safely referred to arbitration is filed, the court should select three arbitrators by drawing lots, and make over the case to them for decision. The parties to the suit should have the right to challenge the arbitrators, and should be also afforded an opportunity for urging their objections, if any, to the decision of the arbitrators: the award of the arbitrators, when confirmed by the court, should be final. When the people have been trained in the work of dispensing justice in this way, Honorary Munsifs might be appointed.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th November, referring to Mr. Justice Mahmud's proposal regarding the establishment of village courts for the decision of petty suits, approves of the measure, and says that it will save the poor people much trouble and expense, and that the village headmen possessing local information will be able to decide such cases in a more satisfactory manner than the Government officers.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 24th November, complains that fornication and gaming are very prevalent among the nobility and gentry of Cawnpore, and refers to a criminal case in which two young men, one of whom is a relative of a wealthy person, were charged with the abduction of a prostitute's young daughter, named Mushtari, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment each by the Deputy Magistrate. The same day that the convicts were released on bail by the Sessions Judge, pending the decision of the appeal, Mushtari was arrested by the police on a trumped-up charge of cheating. A man applied to the bench, com-

posed of Babu Sidhgopal and Shaikh Altaf Husain, Honorary Magistrates, for the immediate issue of a warrant of arrest against her, accusing her of cheating and declaring that she was about to leave for Sháhjahánpur. The Honorary Magistrates readily issued a warrant, although they were not empowered by the District Magistrate to try cheating cases. It is believed that Mr. Wright has called for an explanation from the bench. As Mushtari was not voluntarily made over to the police by her mother, the police forcibly entered her house and arrested Mushtari. Her mother offered to give security for Rs. 50, in accordance with the terms of the warrant, but the police did not accept it and carried her to the police station. Again, at the police station her sister offered the required security, but her offer, too, was not accepted; obviously, the object of the police being to remove Mushtari from her mother's protection: eventually she was released on security given by a broker and made over to him. When Mr. Wright, District Magistrate, heard of the arbitrary proceedings of the police, he expressed his surprise, but administered no rebuke to the police officials in fault. However, he has thought proper to interfere. A fresh warrant was issued by him against the girl, and she was then made over by him to her mother, on security.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th November, on the authority of a correspondent, says that the late Thakur Mangal Singh of Jakhlon in the Lalitpur district was a great Sanskrit scholar and a well-wisher of Government. On the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Jhánsi in 1888, the Thakur presented a copy of a Sanskrit book, published by him, to His Honor in darbár. Different rumours are current in the district respecting the Thakurs' death. Some experienced police officers and a body of the police force were sent to Lalitpur from other places on account of the frequent occurrence of dakaitis there, and the people were ordered to surrender their arms. A contingent of the police force called upon the Thakur and asked him to make over his arms, to which he

Death of Thakur Mangal Singh of Lalitpur, and the police.

Circulation,
400 copies.

raised some reasonable objections: according to one rumour he was at once shot dead by the police; another version of the story is to the effect that he was arrested, handcuffed and taken by the police towards the police station, but was shot by them on the way. There is also a third rumour, which ascribes his death to suicide. It has been alleged that he took a gun from one of the policemen who escorted him and shot himself through shame. If the last story be true, it is difficult to understand how the officer in charge of the police escort allowed a constable to make over a loaded gun to the prisoner. Munshi Ali Jan, Police Inspector, Agra, who is on special duty at Jhānsi, is said to have recommended the disarming of the people, with a view to check dakaitis, and the untimely death of a respectable and loyal nobleman is the first result of the proposal. By the way, Ali Jan received the title of Khān Bahādur on account of the death of Chhatra, who used to commit dakaitis in the Agra district and was killed by his companions. In some dakaiti cases many persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment on the evidence of Chhatra's murderers, who were called by the police as witnesses for the prosecution, and who were subsequently themselves sent to jail on the charge of trumping up false cases. Government had better inquire into the truth of the different rumours and find out how the Thakur's death occurred. At all events this is tolerably certain, that that loyal nobleman lost his life in the presence of the police.

The Jhānsi correspondent of the same paper complains *Ehka* drivers and the police at Jhānsi. that police constables force *ekkas* into their service, and that if the drivers do not comply with their demands, they beat them or plunge them into trouble by falsely accusing them of a breach of some municipal bye-law. Moreover, the private servants of European officers on tour, who use *ekkas*, do not pay full fare to the drivers.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 24th November, complains that at the late Ramlila fair at Allahabad a high European officer rashly drove his

Alleged running over of a boy by the carriage of a European officer at the Ramlila fair, Allahabad.

carriage; a boy was run over and still lies in hospital, as his leg has been severely injured. The police endeavoured to stop the carriage, but in vain. The officer in fault even made a complaint to the District Magistrate, to the effect that the police had insulted him by attempting to stop his carriage! Such is the conduct of European officers in this country, who are so liberally paid by Government and are expected to protect the lives and property of the people.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th November, The Gorakhpur shooting case, advertizing to the Gorakhpur shooting case, observes that the accused has been acquitted by the High Court, as was expected. It is a matter of deep regret that natives cannot obtain justice from Indian courts in mixed cases, European offenders being always released.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 1st December, with Appointment of enumerators in connection with the approaching census at Jaunpur. reference to the arrangements made at Jaunpur in connection with the approaching census, regrets to say that residents in the southern and western parts of the town have been appointed enumerators in the northern and eastern parts respectively and *vice versa*. Had enumerators been placed in charge of the same wards in which they live, they would have had no difficulty in doing their work.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 14th November; The approaching census. received on the 28th idem, refers to the advantages of taking a census, and advises the people to supply accurate information on the occasion of the approaching census. The *Bhárat Bandhu* regrets to notice that some lazy men have been appointed enumerators, who are not likely to do their work carefully, and urges that better men should be appointed in their place.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th November, High death rate among the jail population. thinks that the prevalence of a high death rate among the convicts in jails is due to overwork exacted from them and the ill-treat-

Circulation,
500 copies.

ment to which they are subjected by cruel and corrupt officials, and not to any defects in the jail buildings or sanitary arrangements, as is supposed by the Bengal Government. With a view to improve the condition of prisoners, the *Hindústán* suggests that they should not be overworked and unnecessarily and cruelly punished; that they should receive full meals, and that satisfactory arrangements should be made for their complaints being heard. Jail officials should be just and sympathetic men, and some respectable private persons should be empowered to visit and look after the management of jails.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th November, does not approve of the appointment of Secretary to the Husainabad Committee. Mirza Kalb Ali Beg, retired Deputy Collector, as Secretary to the Husainabad Committee, on the ground that he will not be able to work hard on account of old age. The *Hindústáni* says that the trustees do not make proper nominations and that consequently Government officers appoint men of their own choice. The present incumbent is a Government nominee, as were also the two late Secretaries.

Circulation,
226 copies.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 16th November, received on the 27th idem, is at a loss to understand why Government does not abolish the income tax, although the drain on the imperial treasury on account of the annexation of Burma and the fortification of the North-West frontier has greatly decreased. Experience has clearly shown that the tax is unsuited to this country and that the assessments are generally severe. The retention of the tax is tantamount to nothing less than cutting the throats of the people.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th November, says that the increase in the income tax revenues is no sign of the growing prosperity of the country, but is due to the circumstance that the assessors enhance the assessments with a view to gain the good will of their superiors. People generally do not like to file objections, as such objections receive little atten

tion. The people have lost all heart, and mutely submit to grinding extortion. Every hand armed with brief authority is ready to fleece them.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 24th November, expresses regret at the ill-feeling between the Shias and Sunnis of Lucknow, and is sorry that the City Magistrate rejected the prosecution presented by the Sunnis against the Shias for libel in connection with a book published by the latter, and observes that the Sunnis are determined to make an appeal to the higher authorities. The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* then publishes the *fatwa* given by Muhammad Abdul Majid, Fakhru-l-din Ahmad and some other Sunni Maulvis of Lucknow, condemning the Sunnis, who do not assist their brethren in their efforts for getting the book suppressed, as great sinners.

Circulation,
100 copies.

EDUCATION.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th November, says that it appears from the *Advocate* that the Director of Public Instruction has issued a new circular which will put a stop to the publication and sale of books by the employés of the Educational Department. If any such employé compiles a book, he will have to submit it to the Director, who, if he approve it, will purchase the copyright. In turn, he will sell the right to some printer or bookseller. The orders are good and will give encouragement to authors. There are some educational officials who sell their books at four times the cost price, and it is believed that some have even brought undue pressure to bear upon the teachers to encourage the sale of their books. If the Director's orders are strictly followed, it is to be hoped that the evils above referred to will be remedied. Before purchasing the copyright of a book the Director should carefully examine it and satisfy himself that it will be useful to the boys. Moreover, the bookseller to whom he sells the right should be required to print the book on good paper and sell it at a moderate price. If the practice of the Panjáb Central Book Depôt were adopted,

Circulation,
100 copies.

the boys would be able to get good books at very moderate rates.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 20th November, in commenting upon the same subject, expresses approval of the Director's orders, on the ground that they will save the parents of boys from a great deal of unnecessary expenditure and lead to the educational officials devoting greater attention to their proper duties than at present. There are Inspectors, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors, Headmasters and Second masters of schools, and Persian and Sanskrit teachers in schools, who are to be found very busy in compiling and publishing books, to the neglect of the duties for which they receive their salaries from Government. It is well known that teachers do not work so hard as before, and that consequently many boys are obliged to engage private tutors to assist them in getting up their lessons.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 28th November, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the teachers in village schools in the Bara Banki district are very badly paid, the pay of the headmaster varying from Rs. 6 to 12, that of the second master from Rs. 4 to 6, and that of a monitor from Rs. 2 to 3. Obviously these rates of pay are very small and can hardly meet the necessary expenses of teachers and their families in these days of scarcity. It should be remembered that a teacher cannot eke out his salary by any unlawful means, like a policeman. Formerly the teachers were allowed to keep the monthly fees levied from boys to themselves, but some time ago they were deprived of that income, and the fees were ordered to be deposited in the Government treasury. What is worse is, that they do not receive their pay regularly every month, and that consequently they have to take advances from money-lenders. The payment of interest, of course, presses very heavily on them. The educational authorities can have no great difficulty in arranging for the regular payment of their salaries.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Ārya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for November, pub-

Circulation,
500 copies.

Scheme proposed by Lála Nihal Chandra of Muzaffarnagar to provide facilities for Hindú students to go to England for education.

lishes the prospectus of a joint stock company, issued by Lála Nihal Chandra, Honorary Magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, who proposes that a company should be formed, under the name of the London Educational Company, with a capital of Rs. 1,00,000, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The company would advance money to Hindú students who desire to prosecute their studies in England, and would make arrangements for the preparation of their food during their passage to and residence in England, with due regard to their caste rules. A boarding house and a temple would be established there by the company. On his return from England each student would be required to pay the company double the amount lent to him, by periodical instalments. The *Ārya Darpan* approves of the scheme, and hopes that it will receive due support from the Hindú community.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th November,

Circulation,
300 copies.

The same.

referring to Lála Nihal Chandra's scheme for providing facilities for Hindú students to go to England for education, praises the Lála for giving his attention to such an important matter, but does not approve of his scheme, inasmuch as it is intended only for the benefit of Hindús and not for that of Musalmáns and other communities also. Again, if students were shut up in a boarding house and were not allowed to mix freely with Englishmen, half the advantages of the trip to England would be lost. It is almost impossible for Hindú students to live in England with a strict regard to their religious observances. Men who desire to adhere to those prejudices need not think of going to Europe. / The *Hindústáni* does not think that one lakh of rupees will be sufficient to establish a boarding house and a temple at London, and that money will be raised in the way proposed. The well-to-do and patriotic natives in these provinces had better follow the example of

Bengalis in this matter. Mr. Bannerjee, Mr. Ghose and some others, besides sending their own sons, send one promising Bengali boy to England every year, to complete his education there at their expense. On his return he has to send at least one boy at his expense in return. In this way a large number of Bengalis have received education in England.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 24th November, expresses great satisfaction at the establishment of a religious association by the orthodox Hindús, under the name of Bharat Dharm Mahamandal, for advancing the interests of their religion, and publishes the proceedings of the late annual meeting held at Delhi. Among others, the meeting passed resolutions urging upon every Hindu the due performance of the fixed religious ceremonies, protesting against the proposal as to the raising of the limit of age of consent by Government, and condemning extravagant marriage expenses. Speeches were delivered in favour of encouragement of the study of Hindi and Sanskrit, and Rs. 10,000 were at once subscribed for the establishment of a Sanskrit College at Delhi. (Several other newspapers publish accounts of the meeting.)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbār</i>	...	Urdu	Weekly	Tajamm-ul-Husain,	1890. Nov. 28th	Dec. 2nd	206 copies.
2	<i>Agra Punch</i>	Agra	"	"	Amir Khān	" 20th	Nov. 26th	200 "
3	<i>Akhdār-i-Ālam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khān.	" 25th	Dec. 2nd	63 "
4	<i>Ālam-i-Tasvīr</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	"	"	200 "
5	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	" 25th & 29th,	Nov. 28th & Dec. 2nd.	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	<i>Almora Akhbār</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadā Nand	" 24th	Nov. 27th	94 copies.
7	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	" 29th	Dec. 2nd	159 "
8	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	Shāhjahānpur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Bakhtāwar Singh,	For November ...	" 1st	500 "
9	<i>Āzād</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Alī	Nov. 28th	Nov. 30th	219 "
10	<i>Bhārat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	" 14th	" 28th	"
11	<i>Bhārat Jivan</i>	Benares	"	"	Rām Krishn Varmā,	" 24th	" 26th	1,500 copies.
12	<i>Brāhman</i>	Cawnpore	"	Monthly	Partāp Nārāyan	For November ...	" 29th	200 "
13	<i>Cawnpore Gazette</i>	"	Urdu	Weekly	Harnām Singh	Nov. 24th	" 30th	400 "
14	<i>Colonel</i>	Moradabad,	"	"	Banwārī Lal.	"	"	"
15	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandarī</i>	Rāmpur	"	"	Muhammad Husain	"	" 26th	450 copies.
16	<i>Hamdard</i>	Fyzabad	"	"	Samsām Alī	" 8th, 16th & 24th.	Nov. 27th & Dec. 2nd.	226 "
17	<i>Hardil Aziz</i>	Muttra	"	Bi-monthly,	Ganga Prasād	" 15th	Nov. 27th	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
18	<i>Hindústán</i>	... Kálákankar,	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla ...	1890. Nov. 25th to 30th,	1890. Nov. 26th to Dec. 1st.	500 copies.
19	<i>Hindústáni</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varmá.	" 30th	Dec. 1st	300 "
20	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahávír Prasad ...	" 15th	Nov. 28th	100 "
21	<i>Jaiva-i-Ezadí</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalíl,	" 7th	Dec. 2nd	120 "
22	<i>Káshí Pattriká</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 28th	" 1st	475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.)
23	<i>Káyasth Akhbár</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rudra Prasad ...	" 16th & 24th & Dec. 1st.	Nov. 27th & Dec. 2nd.	1,200 copies.
24	<i>Káyasth Pattriká</i>	... Bareilly	"	Monthly	Devi Prasad ...	For November ...	Nov. 28th	227 "
25	<i>Káyasth Shubh Chintak</i>	... Agra	Hindi	Weekly	Thákur Prasad ...	Nov. 24th	" 29th	200 "
26	<i>Káyasth Upkarak</i>	... Pilibhit	Urdu	"	Chhail Bihari Lal,	" 21st	" 28th	400 "
27	<i>Khurshid-i-Afáq</i>	... Cawnpore	"	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khán.	" 22nd	" 30th	200 "
28	<i>Matlá-i-Núr</i>	... Hoshangabad.	"	"	Gaurí Shankar ...	" 24th	" 28th	50 "
29	<i>Manj-i-Narbudda</i>	... Meerut	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Abdul Karim ...	" 24th	" 28th	200 "
30	<i>Mazharu-l-Zirát</i>	... Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For November ...	" 26th	131 "
31	<i>Mihri-i-Nimroz</i>	... Agra	"	"	Karim-ul-lah ...	Nov. 28th	Dec. 1st.	380 "
32	<i>Nairang</i>	...	"	"	Pyáreshwar Náth,	" 24th	Nov. 26th	300 "

33	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad,	"	"	...	Amjad Ali	...	27th	...	250	"
34	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	... " Jaunpur	"	"	...	Avtar Krishn	...	"	...	225	"
35	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	... Agra	"	"	...	Muhammad Muhsin	Dec. 1st	Dec. 2nd	...	80	"
36	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Fatehpur	"	"	...	Jamná Dás Biswás,	Nov. 30th	"	...	400	"
37	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	"	"	...	Sheo Náráyan Lál,	" 8th & 15th,	Nov. 29th	...	98	"
38	<i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad,	"	"	...	Muhammad Ali	" 24th	" 26th	...	60	"
39	<i>Nizam-ul-Mulk</i>	... Moradabad,	"	"	...	Fahim-ul-din	" 24th & 29th	" 26th & Dec. 1st.	...	100	"
40	<i>Nyáya Sudhá</i>	... Harda	Maráthi-English.	"	...	Wásudeva Bháskar,	" 26th	Nov. 29th	...	350	"
41	<i>Oudh Akhbár</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	Nov. 26th to Dec. 2nd.	Nov. 26th to Dec. 2nd.	...	540	copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
42	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	Oct. 30th	Dec. 2nd	...	425	copies.
43	<i>Prayág Samákhár</i>	... Benares	Urdu	"	...	Dewaki Nandan	Nov. 24th & Dec. 1st.	Nov. 27th & Dec. 2nd.	...	450	"
44	<i>Rafi-ul-Akbbár</i>	... Moradabad,	Urdu	"	...	Ghulám Husain	" 24th	" 26th	...	300	"
45	<i>Rahbar</i>	... Udaipur	Hindi	"	...	Partáb Kishun	"	"	...	100	"
46	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhákár</i>	... Moradabad,	Urdu	"	...	Banshi Dhar	" 20th & 28th,	" 28th & Dec. 1st.	...	103	"
47	<i>Sitára-i-Hind</i>	... Khandwa	Maráthi-Hindi.	"	...	Banwári Lál	" 26th	Nov. 29th	...	125	"
48	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	"	...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	" 16th & 24th,	" 30th	...	275	"
49	<i>Tamanná</i>	... Bijnor	"	"	...	Púran Chand	" 20th	Dec. 2nd	...	125	"
50	<i>Tahfa-i-Hind</i>	...	"	"	...	Jairáj Singh	...	...	...	260	"

LUCKNOW, }
The 5th December 1890. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

